

ZAGAYNOV, L.; MELEKHOVA, A., kand. filcsof. nauk; KUKSHANOV, V.,
kand. filcsof. nauk

Beauty of the world and of man. Prof.-tekhn. obr. 22 no.1:18-21
(MIRA 18:4)
Ja '65.

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Sverdlovskogo oblastnogo
upravleniya professional'no-tehnicheskogo obrazovaniya (for
Zagaynov).

16.3500

36987
9/044/62/000/c03/030/092
0111/0222

AUTHOR:

Zagaynov, L. S.

TITLE:

On the Riemann functions for the equation

$$z_{xy} = a(x,y)z_x + b(x,y)z_y + c(x,y)z + f(x,y)$$

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 3, 1962, 60,
 abstract 3B258. ("Sb. nauchn. tr. Krivorozhsk. gornorudn.
 un-t," 1961, vyp. 10, 407-412)

TEXT: The author simplifies a result of K. Ya. Matyshova (Nauch.
 zap. mekh.-matem. f-ta Kiyevskogo gos. un-ta, 1941, 2) regarding the
 construction of a Riemann function for the given equation. The Riemann
 function is constructed as a series

$$G(x, y; \xi, \eta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n(x, y; \xi, \eta)$$

which converges uniformly and continuously in the region where $h(x, y) =$
 $= ab + c - \frac{\partial a}{\partial x}$ is bounded. The functions r_n are defined by

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$$\begin{aligned} r_n(x, y; \xi, \eta) &= \iint r_0(x, y; \xi_1, \eta_1) h(\xi_1, \eta_1) \times \\ &\quad \times r_{n-1}(\xi_1, \eta_1; \xi, \eta) d\xi_1 d\eta_1 \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots) \\ &\quad + \int a(x, \mu) d\mu + \int b(x, \eta) d\eta \\ r_0(x, y; \xi, \eta) &= e^{\varphi(x, y) - \psi(\xi, \eta)} \end{aligned}$$

If $h = k$ with $k(x, y) = ab + c - \frac{\partial b}{\partial y}$, then the Riemann function has the simpler form

$$G(x, y; \xi, \eta) = e^{\varphi(x, y) - \psi(\xi, \eta)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} H_n(x, y; \xi, \eta)$$

with

$$H_n(x, y; \xi, \eta) = \iint_{\substack{y \\ \eta}}^{x \\ \xi} h(\xi_1, \eta_1) H_{n-1}(\xi_1, \eta_1; \xi_1, \eta_1) d\xi_1 d\eta_1 \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

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and $H_0 = 1$, while φ is a certain function which satisfies

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = a, \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = b.$$

For the case $a = b = \text{const}$ we have finally

$$G(x, y; \xi, \eta) = e^{\varphi(x, y) - \varphi(\xi, \eta)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[h(y-\eta)(x-\xi)]^n}{(n!)^2}$$

In this case the question regarding the sign of the Riemann function is completely examined.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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ZAGAYNOV, L.S.

Riemann function for the equation

$$z_{xy} = a(x,y)z_x + b(x,y)z_y + c(x,y)z + f(x,y).$$

Sov. nauch. trud. AGRI no. 0-407-412 '61

(MIRA 1788)

AUTHOR:

Zagaynov, L.S.

SOV/140-58-3-12/34

TITLE:

Unlimited Applicability of Chaplygin's Theorem on Differential Inequalities for the Solution of the First Boundary Value Problem for Linear Equations of Elliptic Type (Neogranichennaya primenimost' teoremy Chaplygina o differenttsial'nykh neravenstvakh k resheniyu pervoy krayevoy zadachi dlya lineynikh uravneniy ellipticheskogo tipa)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Matematika, 1958, Nr 3, pp 96-98 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Let G be a simply connected bounded domain with boundary Γ .
Let

$$E(u) = \sum_{i,k=1}^n a_{ik}(x) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_k} + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i},$$

where the coefficients are assumed to be twice continuously differentiable. Furthermore let

$$\sum_{i,k=1}^n a_{ik}(x) \xi_i \xi_k > 0. \text{ Furthermore let } L(u) = E(u) - au$$

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Unlimited Applicability of Chaplygin's Theorem on
Differential Inequalities for the Solution of the First Boundary Value
Problem for Linear Equations of Elliptic Type

and $D(u) = E(u) - f(x,u)$, whereby f is assumed to possess in
 \bar{G} the continuous nonnegative derivative $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}$.

Theorem: If the twice continuously differentiable functions
 u and v satisfy the conditions

1. $L(u) > L(v)$ in G and 2. $u|_{\Gamma} = v|_{\Gamma}$, then it is $u < v$
everywhere in G .

Theorem: If the twice continuously differentiable functions
 u and v satisfy the conditions

1. $D(u) > D(v)$ in G 2. $u|_{\Gamma} = v|_{\Gamma}$, then it is $u < v$
everywhere in G .

ASSOCIATION: Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut (Krivoy Rog Mining Institute)
SUBMITTED: November 18, 1957

Card 2/2

ZAGAYNOV, M.A.

Organization and work of the Oka Furniture Association. Ber. prom.
13 no.2:18-19 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Upravleniye mebel'noy i bumazhnoy promyschlennosti Moskovskogo
soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

ZAGAYNOVA, M.N.

Pregnancy and labor in secondary sterility following coniform
amputation of the cervix uteri using Sturmdorf's technique.
Kaz. med. zhur. 4:58 Jl-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Neverkinskaya rayonnaya bol'nitsa Pensenskoy oblasti
(glavnnyy vrach - Ye.A.Zagaynov).

ZAGAYNOV, N.A.; TOMLYANOVICH, D.K.

Scientific and technical conferences on the electric power supply of municipal electrified transportation. Elektrичество no.4:92-93 Ap '62. (MRA 15:5)

(Street railroads--Congresses)
(Electric railroads--Current supply)

YEFREMOV, Ivan Semenovich; VOLKOV, Andrey Fedotovich; ZAGAYNOV,
Nikolay Alekseyevich; NIKOL'SKIY, Igor' Konstantinovich;
TIKHOMIROV, Sergey Semenovich; CHERVINSKIY, Vladimir
Mikhaylovich; TOLYANOVICH, D.K., red.

[Semiconductor power rectifiers in municipal transport] Po-
luprovodnikovye silovye preobrazovateli na gorodskom trans-
porte. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommunkhoz.RSFSR, 1963. 82 p.
(MIRA 17:9)

RYSHKOVSKIY, Isaak Yakovlevich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; ZASORIN,
Sergey Nikolayevich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; ZAGALIKOV, N. A.,
kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent, retsenzent; KESERMAN, S.M., kand.
tekhn.nauk, dotsent, retsenzent; SIDOROV, N.I., inzh., red.;
VERINA, G.P., tekhn.red.

[Electric stations and traction substations] Elektricheskie
stantsii i tiagovye podstantsii. Moskva, Gos.transp. shel-dor.
izd-vo, 1959. 343 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Electric power plants) (Electric substations)

YEFREM'OV, I.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; ZAGAYNOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
NIKOL'SKIY, I.K., inzh.

Study of the load characteristics of semiconductor power rectifiers.
Elektrichestvo no.12:59-63 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.
(Electric current rectifiers)

ZAGAYNOV, Nikolay Alekseyavich; TOLYANOVICH, D.K., red.; NIKOLAYEVA,
T.A., red.izd-va; MELYUKHIN, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Traction substations of city electric transportation systems]
Tsiagovye podstantsii gorodskogo elektricheskogo transporta.
Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.BSSR, 1960. 445 p.

(MIA 13:12)

(Street railways)

(Electric railroads--Substations)

ZAGAYNOV, N.A.

SMIRNOV, G.M., inzhener; ZAGAYNOV, N.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

New electric supply system for the city's electrified transportation facilities. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 29 no.1:12-15 J '55. (MIRA 8:3)
(Moscow—Electric vehicles)

VOLCHENKO, V.; ZAGAYNOV, N.

Introduced on recommendation by the journal, Zashch. rast. ot
vred. i bol. 10 no.5:13-14 '65. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Glavnyy agronom upravleniya zashchity rasteniy BSSR, Minsk
(for Volchenko). 2. Glavnyy agronom po zashchite rasteniy
Orichevskogo rayona, Kirovskoy oblasti (for Zagaynov).

UGRYUMOV, M.; ZAGAYNOV, N.

Reliable protection for clover seed plants. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.6:9-10 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Nachal'nik Kirovskoy stantsii zashchity rasteniy (for Uglyumov).
2. Glavnnyy agronom po zashchite rasteniy Orichevskogo rayona, Kirovskoy oblasti.

YEFREMOV, I.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; ZAGAYNOV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk;
NIKOL'SKIY, I.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHIRVINSKIY, V.M., inzh.

Thermal resistance of silicon power rectifiers. Elektrichestvo
no.2:42-45 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

ZAGAYNOV, N.A.; TABORKO, V.G.; ENGEL'S, G.G.

Controlled cable disconnector and automatic section equipment for
parallel feeding of electric traction in municipal transport;
suggested by N.A. Zagainov, V.G. Taborko, G.G. Engel's. Pron.
energ. 12 no.12:17 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Electric railroads)

ZAHAYNOV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; TOMLYANOVICH, D.K., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Scientific and technical conference on power supply for municipal
transportation. Elektrichestvo no.2:94-95 F '58. (NIRA 11:2)

1. Tsentral'naya komissiya elektrosvabzheniya Sektii gorodskogo
elektrotransporta Nauchno-tehnicheskogo obshchestva sanitarnoy
tekhniki i gorodskogo khozyaystva.
(Street cars) (Trolley buses)

ZAGAYNOV, Nikolay Alekseyevich; TOMLYANOVICH, D.K., red.; OTOCHEVA,
M.A., red. izd-va; LELYUKHIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Traction substations for streetcars and trolley buses;
automation and remote control] Tiagovye podstantsii tramvai i
trolleybusa; avtomatika i teleupravlenie. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va
kommun. khoz. RSFSR, 1961. 399 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Electric substations) (Streetcars) (Trolley buses)

ZAGAYNOV, N.I.

Rural injuries in districts of Novosibirsk Province and results of prevention. Khirurgia no.11:73-76 N '54. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Is travmatologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.prof. G.Ya.Epshteyn) Novosibirskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vosstanovitel'noy khirurgii i ortopedii (dir. dotsent D.P.Ketelkin)
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES, statistics,
in Russia, in rural areas)
(RURAL CONDITIONS,
wds. & inj. in Russia)

SHKOL'NIKOV, L.G., professor; ZAGAYNOV, N.I.

Umbilical vessels of cattle as a new suture material. Khirurgii no.5:74 My '56.
(MIRA 9:9)

1. Zaveduyushchey kafedroy travmatologii i ortopedii Stalinskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (for Shkol'nikov) 2. Nauchnyy sotrudnik Novosibirskogo instituta vosstanovitel'noy khirurgii i ortopedii (for Zagaynov)
((SUTURES) (UMBILICUS))

BOK, I.I.; BARBOT de MARNI, A.V.; VISLOGUZOVA, A.V.; GALIYEV, M.S.;
LI, A.B.; LOMONOVICH, M.I.; YAKOVENKO, Z.V.; ASSING, I.I.;
NURMANGALIYEV, A.B.; SOKOLOV, S.I.; GRIGOR'YEVA, Ye.P.;
SEROV, N.P.; LEONOV, G.M.; ZAKHAROV, B.S.; ZAGATNOV, V.I.;
BOROVSKIY, V.M.; LITVINNOVA, A.A.; POGREBINSKIY, M.A.;
NASONOVA, O.M.; KHAYDAROV, R.M.; SUVOROVA, R.I., red.;
ALFEROVA, P.F., tekhn. red.

[Ili Valley, its nature and resources] Iliiskaia dolina, ee
priroda i resursy. Pod obshchhei red, M. I. Lomonovicha. Alma-
Ata, Izd-vo AN Kaz.SSR, 1963. 338 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata. Institut geolo-
gicheskikh nauk. 2. Nauchnyye sotrudniki Instituta geologi-
cheskikh nauk AN KazSSR (for Bok, Barbot de Marni, Visloguzova,
Galiyev, Li, Lomonovich, Yakovenko). 3. Institut pochvovedeniya
AN KazSSR (for Assing, Nurmangaliyev, Sokolov, Borovskiy,
Litvinova, Pogrebinskiy). 4. Institut botaniki AN KazSSR (for
Grigor'yeva, Nasanova). 5. Institut zoologii AN KazSSR (for
Serov). 6. Kazakhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Leonov).
7. Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva KazSSR (for Zakharov).
8. Kazanskiy filial Instituta "Gidroproyekt" im. S.Ya.Zhuka
(for Khaydarov).

(Ili Valley--Physical geography)

ZAGAYNOV, Ye. A.

Three cases of subcutaneous emphysema after resection of the
stomach, Klin. med. 40 no.7:127-128 J1 '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

1. Glavnnyy vrach Neverkinskogo rayona Penzenskoy oblasti.

(STOMACH SURGERY) (EMPHYSEMA)

ZAGAYNOV, Yevlampiy Pavlovich

[Rural Communists in the struggle to create collective farms;
based on data for the Irkutsk party organization] Sel'skie kom-
munisty v bor'be za sozdanie kolkhoznogo stroia; po materialam
irkutskoi partiinoi organizatsii. Irkutsk, Irkutskoe knizhnoe
izd-vo, 1960. 112 p. (MIRA 14:10)

(Irkutsk Province—Collective farms)

(Irkutsk Province—Communist Party of the Soviet Union)

RYSS, Yu.S.; IVANOV, N.N.; FISAK, V.M.; ZAGAYMOV, Yu.V.

Using the natural field method in searching for and small scale
mapping of pyritized zones and graphitized rocks. Uch.zap.IGU
no.303:226-233 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Electric prospecting) (Ore deposits)

USSR/Chemistry

Physical Chemistry

Card : 1/1

Authors : Stromberg, A. G. and Zagaynova, L. S.

Title : Effect of camphor on the electrode processes on a cadmium amalgam drop electrode

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 97, Ed. 1, 107 - 110, July 1954

Abstract : The effect of camphor on the electrode processes occurring on a cadmium amalgam drop electrode was investigated in various inifferent electrolytes, and the mechanism of the effect of surface-active substances on the kinetics of reduction in the carbonate case, was determined. The experimental results are given in table. The separation of the anode and cathode waves on the amalgam drop electrode is explained on the basis of the theory of the retarded ionization discharge. Eight USSR references.

Institution : The A. M. Gorkiy State University, Ural

Presented by : Academician, A. M. Frumkin, April 21, 1954

ZAGAYNOVA, L. S.

Zagaynova, L. S.

"The effect of physical-chemical factors on electrode processes
in an amalgam drop electrode with camphor present in the solution."
Min Higher Education USSR. Ural State University A. N. Gor'kiy.
Sverdlovsk, 1956 (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in
Chemical Sciences)

Knizhnaya letopis'
No. 25, 1956. Moscow

ZAGAYNOVA, L.S.

STROMBERG, A.G.; ZAGAYNOVA, L.S.

Effect of camphor concentration on the mercury electrocapillary curve and on the electrode processes in a cadmium amalgam dropping electrode [with summary in English]. Zhur. fiz. khim. 30 no.5:1042-1055 My '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo, Sverdlovsk.
(Electrodes, Dropping mercury)

23815

S/020/61/138/001/020/023
B101/B231

26.2531

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, V. A., Zagaynova, L. S., Loginova, N. P.,
Lyubimtseva, I. Ya., Onopriyenko, N. S., and Tsimbal, L. Ye.

TITLE: Contact potential differences between some liquid metals and
their alloys

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, v. 138, no. 1, 1961, 156-158

TEXT: This is to continue the authors' research on contact potential differences between liquid metals and their alloys (ZhFKh, 34, 1349 (1960)). The contact potential differences were determined thermoelectronically by recording the volt-ampere characteristics of a diode with once the pure metal and then the alloy being used as anode. Based upon the assumption that the contact potential difference is approximately equal to the difference of the zero charge potential and on the grounds that there is a great difference between the zero charge potentials, it appears advantageous to determine the contact potential difference (CPD) particularly between Zn, Cd, Tl, and Bi on the one hand, and their respective alloys with Te on the other. Difficulties that arose were due

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Contact potential differences between...

to the fact that Zn and Cd have an excessively high vapor pressure and that a number of these metals, inclusive of Bi, form compounds with Te. The contact potential difference was, therefore, determined: 1) for Sn and Sn-Tl alloy (23.8 % Tl) (Fig. 1); 2) for Tl and Tl-Sn alloy (49.8 % Sn) (Fig. 2A); 3) for Tl and Tl-Te alloy (50.5 % Te) (Fig. 2B); 4) for Bi and Bi-Te alloys (3.6 % Te and 9 % Te). Bi and Sn were to be filled among the purity class 8-3 (V-3); Tl contained about 0.02 % of Fe, Pb, and Cd impurities (spectroscopically determined by R. Gutkina). Te was twice distilled in a vacuum. All the measurements were made at a temperature of 450°C. The method applied was described in the above-mentioned reference. Results: for Sn/Sn + Tl CPD = 0.17 v; for Tl/Tl + Sn CPD = 0.25 v; for Tl/Tl + Te CPD = 0.65 v; for Bi/Bi + Te CPD = 0.3 and 0.35 v, respectively. Fig. 3 shows the zero charge potentials for Sn-Te alloys as a function of their composition. This implies that the CPD between the metals and their alloys under consideration is close to the difference of the zero charge potentials, which has proved to be valid also for Bi/Bi + Te (difference of zero charge potential with 3.6 % Te equal to 0.25 v, with 9 % Te equal to 0.33 v). The fact that the volt-ampere characteristics of Tl-Sn, Tl-Te, and Bi-Te alloys are shifted in positive direction indicates that the work

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function in these alloys is greater than in pure metal. In conformity with the zero charge potential difference (Fig. 3), Sn-Tl alloy shows the opposite effect. The authors thank Academician A. N. Frumkin for a discussion. There are 4 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo
(Ural State University im. A. M. Gor'kiy)

PRESENTED: December 10, 1960, by A. N. Frumkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 25, 1960

X

Card 3/6

KUZNETSOV, V.A.; ZAGAYNOVA, L.S.; D'YAKOV, A.A.; KOTEGOVA, A.A.

Electrocapillary phenomena on zinc-tin alloys and the surface tension
of these alloys in vacuo. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.6:676-681 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Gor'kogo.

KUZNETSOV, V.A.; ZAGAYNOVA, L.S.

Zero charge potential of indium. - Zhur. fiz. khim. 35 no.7:1640
Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M.Gor'kogo,
Sverdlovsk.
(Indium—Electric properties)

KUZNETSOV, V.A.; ZAGAYNOVA, L.S.; LOGINOVА, N.P.; LYUBIMTSEVA, I.Ya.;
ONOPRIYENKO, N.S.; TSIMBAL, L.Ye.

Contact differences of potential between certain liquid metals and
their alloys. Dokl.AN SSSR 138 no.1:156-158 My-Je '61.
(MIF A 14:4)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M.Gor'kogo.
Predstavлено akademikom A.N.Frumkinyem.
(Electromotive force) (Liquid metals)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963410015-1

ZAGAYNOVA, G.V.

Problems of developing river transportation in the Vychegda
Basin. Izv. Nauk. fil. Geog. ob. va SSSR no. 7:31-36 '62.
(MIRA 15:12)
(Vychegda River—Inland water transportation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963410015-1"

KUZNETSOV, V.A.; ZAGAYNOVA, L.S.; IVANOVA, G.P.; KLEVTSOVA, M.P. (Sverdlovsk)

Investigating electrocapillary phenomena in tellurium-gold
alloys. Zhur.fiz.khim. 34 no.5:1077-1082 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

I. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo
Sverdlovsk.

(Tellurium-Gold alloys)
(Electrocapillary phenomena)

KUZNETSOV, V.A.; KLEVTSOVA, M.P.; ZAGAYNOVA, L.S.; VAYNSTRAUB, L.S.;
KOROBOVA, T.A. (Sverdlovsk)

Contact differences of potential between Sn and Sn-Te
alloys, and electrocapillary phenomena on Sn-Te alloys.
Zhur.fiz.khim. 34 no.6:1345-1350 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:?)

1. Ural'skiy universitet im. A.M.Gor'kogo.
(Tin) (Tin-tellurium alloys)
(Electrocapillary phenomena) (Electromotive force)

3/076/60/034/05/23/058
B010/B002

18.8100

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, V. A., Zagaynova, L. S., Ivanova, G. P.,
Klevtsova, M. P.

TITLE: Investigation of Electrocapillary Phenomena in Tellurium -
Gold Alloys

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 5,
pp. 1077-1082

TEXT: Investigations of electrocapillary phenomena in pure liquid metals had already been carried out by S. V. Karpachev, A. G. Stromberg, V. P. Kochergin, Ye. F. Iordan, E. N. Rodigina, V. A. Smirnov, and L. I. Antropov. It was found among other things that a shift of the potentials of the zero charge is directly proportional to the concentration of the added metal in the surface layer. To confirm this statement, the authors of the present paper investigated the electrocapillary phenomena of Te-Au alloys at 485°C in the concentration range of 0-44 atom% Au. The tellurium activity was determined by the Knudsen method. Results of investigations (Fig. 1, electrocapillary curves) show that the addition of Au to Te leads to a rise in the surface tension between the phases. The potentials of the

Investigation of Electrocapillary Phenomena
in Tellurium - Gold Alloys

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B010/B002

peaks of the electrocapillary curve do not change with the alloy composition and are in agreement with the potential of the peak of the electrocapillary curve of pure tellurium (i.e., 0.6 v with respect to an electrode of molten lead). This fact is discussed on the basis of the theory worked out by A. N. Frumkin concerning electrocapillary phenomena, and is explained by the fact that gold occupies the surface layer to a low degree only (maximum 5%). The adsorption of Te and Au, as well as the degree of their surface layer occupation were calculated (Tables 1 and 2). Tellurium is adsorbed positively and gold negatively in the surface layer, i.e., gold is considerably more surface-inactive than tellurium. A paper by A. V. Gorodetskaya and R. M. Vasenin is mentioned in the text. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 11 references: 8 Soviet, 2 German, and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo,
Sverdlovsk
(Ural State University imeni A. M. Gor'kogo, Sverdlovsk)

SUBMITTED: July 21, 1958

Card 2/2

81573

S/076/50/034/06/31/040
B015/B061*E.4600*

AUTHORS:

Kuznetsov, V. A. Klevtsova, M. P., Zagaynova, L. S.
Vayntraub, L. S. Korobova, T. A. (Sverdlovsk)

TITLE:

Investigation of Contact Potential Differences Between Sn and
Sn-Te Alloys and the Electrocapillary Phenomena on Sn-Te
AlloysPERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 6,
pp. 1345-1350

TEXT: On account of his investigations of the electrocapillary phenomena on thallium amalgams (Ref. 1), A. N. Frumkin established that the difference in the potentials between the metals in the point of zero charges is similar to the differences in the contact potentials between the same metals in a vacuum. Experimental tests of this assumption were carried out several times as by S. V. Karpachev and A. G. Stromberg (Ref. 2), O. Chaltykian and M. Proskurnin (Ref. 3), and V. A. Smirnov and L. I. Antropov (Ref. 4); few reliable results were, however, obtained. In this case the above examinations were carried out for this reason, as it was

Card 1/3

81578

Investigation of Contact Potential Differences
Between Sn and Sn-Te Alloys and the Electro-
capillary Phenomena on Sn-Te Alloys

S/076/60/034/06/31/040
B015/B061

to be assumed that tellurium would be surface-active with respect to tin, and thus a large difference in contact potential between Sn and Sn-Te alloys can be detected at low tellurium concentrations. The measurements were carried out at 450°C and $\approx 10^{-5}$ torr in an apparatus (Fig. 1) similar to the one in Ref. 3, and a special ampule (Fig. 2) was used. The vacuum contained a BH-461M (VN-461M) preliminary vacuum pump, an MM-40A (MM-40A) diffusion pump, and a BT-2 (VT-2) thermocouple- and BM-3 (VI-3) ionization-vacuum gauge. Tin purified by zone melting from the Sverdlovskiy reaktivnyy zavod (Sverdlovsk Reagent Works) was used. The potential differences were determined by the method of the displacement of the diode characteristics. The diagrams obtained (Figs. 3, 4) of the differences in the contact potentials between Sn and Sn-Te alloys with 0.02 and 0.15 wt% Te show that the difference is 0.07 v or 0.15 v. The electrocapillary curves (Fig. 5) for Sn and Sn-Te alloys of the above concentration show that according to expectations, Te is surface-active with reference to Sn. The potentials of the zero charge are thus shifted to positive values, and the size of the shift is similar to the difference in the contact potentials between Sn and the above Sn-Te alloys.

Card 2/3

N1578

Investigation of Contact Potential Differences
Between Sn and Sn-Te Alloys and the Electro-
capillary Phenomena on Sn-Te Alloys

S/076/60/034/06/31/040
B015/B061

(Table). Finally, Academician A. N. Frumkin is thanked for his advice,
and the collaborator of the Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR (Institute
for Electrochemistry of the AS USSR) N. A. Shurmovskaya as well. A paper
by M. V. Smirnov (Ref. 5) is referred to. There are 5 figures, 1 table,
and 12 references: 11 Soviet and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo (Ural University
imeni A. M. Gor'kogo)

SUBMITTED: October 10, 1958

X

Card 3/3

KUZNETSOV, V.A.; ZAGAYNOVA, L.S.; KLEVTSOVA, M.P.; SHEVRIKA, Z.A.

Studying electrocapillary phenomena in thallium - gold alloys.
Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; khim. i khim.tekh. no.2:268-272 '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Predstavlena kafedroy fizicheskoy khimii Ural'skogo gosudar-
stvennogo universiteta im. A.M.Gor'kogo.
(Thallium-gold alloys) (Electocapillary phenomena)

5(2), 24(3)

SOV/156-59-2-12/48

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, V. A., Zagaynova, L. S. Klevtsova, N. P., Shevrina, Z. A.

TITLE: The Investigation of Electrocapillary Phenomena on Thallium - Gold Alloys (Issledovaniye elektrokapillyarnykh yavleniy na splavakh talliy-zoloto)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vyshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 268-272 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the potential maxima of the electrocapillary curves upon the composition of the metal alloys has not yet been clearly fixed. The papers by S. V. Karpachev, A. G. Stromberg and collaborators (Ref 1) with amalgams are mentioned. The present paper deals with the investigation mentioned in the title at 450° and a gold content of the alloy of between 0 and 46% by atom. Thallium was supplied by the Chimkentskiy svintsovo-tsinkovyy zavod (Chimkent Lead- and Zinc Works). A eutectic mixture of lithium- and potassium chloride served as electrolyte. Figure 1 shows the electrocapillary curves for thallium and thallium - gold alloys. They show that the addition of gold leads to an increased surface tension at the boundary alloy - electrolyte. With in-

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SC7/156-59-2-12/48

The Investigation of Electrocapillary Phenomena on Thallium - Gold Alloys

increasing gold content the maximum of the electrocapillary curve shifts in positive direction. A. N. Frumkin (Ref 4) explains this shift of the potential of the zero-charge by the fact that the added metal (gold) occupies a certain part of the surface layer. The surface density of thallium and gold are calculated on this basis according to the formula of Gibbs; it is shown by table 1. The adsorption of Au becomes more and more negative with increasing gold content. For the composition of the surface the equation of E. A. Guggenheim and N. K. Adam (Ref 7) was used. Table 2 gives the surface concentration of Tl and Au and the degree of occupation of the surface layer. With increasing gold content in the alloy the degree of occupation of the surface by Au rises and attains 0.28 at a gold content of 45.9% by atom. The approximation character of the calculation - which is carried out on the assumption that the dimensions of the Tl- and Au particles are equal in the surface layer and in the alloy - is regarded as justified by the fact that the deviations of the Tl-Au-alloy from the law of the ideal solution are inconsiderable. This is shown by figure 2. It is, therefore, possible to

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The Investigation of Electrocapillary Phenomena on Thallium - Gold Alloys
SOV/156-59-2-12/48

neglect the effect of the mentioned differences. The average value of the potential of the zero charge referred to one electrode of melted lead in a eutectic mixture of LiCl and KCl was found to be equal to -0.28 v. The authors thank Academician A. N. Frumkin for the interest he displayed in their work. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 10 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED BY: Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Ural'skogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A. M. Gor'kogo
(Chair of Physical Chemistry, Ural State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: July 22, 1958

Card 3/3

ZAGAYNOVA, M.N.

Combination of tubal pregnancy with uterine pregnancy. Akush.
i gin. 39 no.3:128 My-Je'63 (MIRA 1.7:2)

1. Iz Neverkinskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach Ye.A.
Zagaynov) Penzenskoy oblasti.

ZAGALNOVA, G. A.

M. Phye
(3)

Chemical Abstracts
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Soils and Fertilizers

Use of phosphorus isotopes for evaluation of transfer of phosphates from the soil and from the fertilizer to the plant in layer and uniform distribution. I. I. Buzigova and D. A. Zagalnova. V. V. Dokuchayev Soil Inst., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow. Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.R., Ser. Biol. 1953, No. 6, 111-16.—Expts. with ³²P-labeled Ca phosphate fertilizer on oat cultures show that the fertilizer is better utilized when applied locally than when distributed uniformly over the field. A smaller amt. of the soil phosphate is less utilized with local fertilizer than with uniform distribution. G. M. Kosolapoff

6-16-54
RMA

ZAGAINYY, S.A.

Pests of greenhouse plants in Krasnodar Territory. Biul. Glav. bot.
sada no.26:85-90 '56. (MLBA 10:2)

1. Sochinskaya optytnaya stantsiya subtropicheskikh i yuzhnykh
plodovykh kul'tur.
(Krasnodar Territory--Greenhouse plants--Diseases and
pests)

L 14462-66
ACC NR: AP6002972

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0147/0148

INVENTOR: Sinitskiy, B. A.; Kuznetsov, V. M.; Vaksman, A. Z.; Ratner, A. G.; Vikhman, B. A.; Rimmer, A. I.; Dmitriyev, V. P.; Rikhter, A. A.; Zagaytov, A. P.

23
B

ORG: none

TITLE: A universal form for hulls in shipbuilding^{ss} Class 65, No. 177291

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteni i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 147-148

TOPIC TAGS: shipbuilding engineering, marine equipment, ship

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a universal form for hulls in shipbuilding. The installation includes a foundation with standard elements, e.g. beams, stands and frames in a form depending on the members which make up the hull structure. The installation is designed for convenience in assembly, efficiency in the use of production area and economy of metal. The foundation is made up of anchored longitudinal or transverse channel or angle tracks. The projecting horizontal shelves of the tracks form T-slots above the level of the foundation by the thickness of a shelf. The standard elements are made with mating sockets for fastening

UDC: 629.12.002.011 : 621.757
.. 621.791 : 621-783.624

Card 1/3

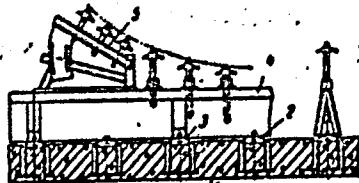
2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963410015-1

L 14462-66
ACC NR: AP6002972

J.



1 - foundation; 2 - tracks; 3 - horizontal shelves;
4 - standard element; 5 - metal units.

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963410015-1

L 14462-66

ACC NR: AP6002972

to the angle or channel tracks. Detachable metal units are mounted on the standard elements.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 12Nov64

PC
Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963410015-1"

ZAGAYTOV, Anisim Pavlovich; KOZLOV, I.M., nauchn. red.;
SOSIPATROV, O.A., red.

[Practices in the preliminary assembly of the structural
members of a ship] Opyt predvaritel'noi sborki sudovykh
konstruktsii. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1964. 174 p.
(MIRA 18;2)

ZAGAZAYA, A.A.

PA - 2099

AUTHOR: KJANDARJAN, K.A., PAPOJAN, S.A., BEGLARJAN, A.G.,
ZAGAZAJA, A.A., ARUTJUNJAN, R.K.
TITLE: The Functional and Morphological Modifications of the Cerebrum
by the Action of Ionizing Rays. (Russian)
PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 112, Nr 2, pp 249-252
(U.S.S.R.)
Received: 3 / 1957

Reviewed: 4 / 1957

ABSTRACT: The present work deals with the results of parallel and experimental investigations of the functional and morphological modifications of the cerebrum caused by the action of ionizing radiations. The clinical part of the work comprises observations made as to the total reaction and electroencephalographic changes which were found to occur in the course of radiation treatment carried out on patients with newly formed parts of their skin on the upper half of the face and of the hairy part of the head. 40 patients were examined who were given treatment with radioactive cobalt, encephalography was carried out in the case of 20 patients. Irradiation was carried out by the application-distance-method, and in part of the cases by the method of introducing the needles with the radio-active cobalt into the interior of the ulcers. All patients remained fit for work in spite of a marked local skin reaction both during and after irradiation. Most of the patients showed signs of sleepiness. In the course

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PA - 2099

The Functional and Morphological Modifications of the Cerebrum
by the Action of Ionizing Rays. (Russian)

of encephalographic examinations δ-waves of 0,4 - 0,8 sec duration occurred in the case of most patients, and further, a decrease of the amplitude of biopotentials, a hemisphere-like asymmetry, and also a reduction of the reactivity of the cerebral cortex were found. These as well as other symptoms were found to be most marked in the course of the first 24 hours after irradiation. After ten and more days the encephalogram became normalized. Thus, the changes of the biopotential of the patients are, to a certain extent, of functionally reversible character, which probably depends on the partly suppressed activity of indene.

The experimental part of the work comprises the observations of the entire reaction and of the encephalographic change occurring in the case of rabbits suffering from the effects of irradiation as long as they are still alive, and further also pathologo-anatomical examinations of their nervous systems, particularly of their brains. In the case of animals radiation sickness was caused in two ways: 1) by total irradiation with X-rays with 1000 r, 2) by irradiation of forehead and crown by means of applicators with radio-active cobalt. A total of

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The Functional and Morphological Modifications of the Cerebrum
by the Actions of Ionizing Rays. (Russian) PA - 2099

40 rabbits was examined.

Already in the course of the first few minutes after irradiation certain functional and morphological changes began to manifest themselves in the animals, which then developed to a complex of the symptoms of an acute radiation sickness. All details were discussed. The damage found to have been caused is not of diffuse, but of selective character.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Scientific research for Radiology and Oncology
of the Ministry of Health of the Armenian SSR
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 3/3

ZADGENIDZE, G.A., prof. (Leningrad)

Tomography in a combined study of osteoarticular tuberculosis.
Ortop.travn. i protez. 19 no.5:44-47 S-0 '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR.
(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, diag.
tomography (Rus))

ZAQDANSKIY, Ye. [Zahdans'kyi, IE.]

Buckwheat is a valuable culture. Nauka i zhyttia - 11 no. 8:50 Ag
'Sl. (MIRA 14:12)
(Ukraine--Buckwheat)

1.4.1.6.1.1

EWI, R-1-S 19771 A:

5/10/63/04/02/012/04.

AUTHOR: Zager, B.A., Indreash, G., Tishin, V.G., and Shelayev, I.A.

TITLE: Electronic loading of cyclotron resonators 17

PERIODICAL: Fizika i tehnika eksperimenta, March-April 1963, v. 4,
no. 2, 20-24.

TEXT: In order to improve the design and operation of cyclotrons the authors propose the use of electron beam heated in vacuum to anneal the

vacuum chamber walls. When the time of annealing increases the D's increases, but is still closely related to the strength of the magnetic field. The aging time may be decreased by coating the D rims with carbon teflon. The use of a beam current of 100 mA instead of 50 mA, which usually appear, results in a further 1 percent decrease in the power lost in acceleration secondary accelerated electrons. These results were obtained with the 100 MeV

ASSOCIATION: "Budininnyy Inst. vadermykh issledovaniy" (Inst. Institute
Card 174 for Nuclear Research,

L 33757-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AF6025838

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/003/0230/0232

AUTHOR: Zagor, B. A.; Miller, M. B.; Milkheyev, V. I.; Polikanov, S. M.; Sukhev, A. M.
Flerov, G. N.; Chelnokov, L. P.

ORG: none

50

B

TITLE: Properties of the 102 sup 254 isotope

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 3, 1966, 230-232

TOPIC TAGS: isotope, cyclotron, half life, particle physics

ABSTRACT: Isotope ^{102}Cr has been produced on the external beam of the 150 centimeter OIIaI cyclotron following the $\text{Am}^{245}(\text{N}^{15}, 4\text{n})^{102}\text{Cr}$ reaction. It was established by recording the α -decay of the primary and daughter nuclei that the half-life of this isotope is within the 20-50 sec interval, while the energy of the emitted α particles is equal to 8.10 ± 0.05 Mev. The new results are in disagreement with the data found in literature ($T_{1/2} = 3$ sec, and $E_\alpha = 8.3$ MeV). The authors thank the collective that worked on the accelerator, A. F. Linev, I. A. Shelayev, and V. S. Alfayev for checking the efficiency of the cyclotron; K. A. Gayrilov for preparing the target, which was stable under very intense beams; and V. A. Chugreyev for carrying out the construction work. They also thank Doctor of Physicomathematical Sciences I. G. Gurzitskii, who provided the isotope N^{15} ; V. I. Kuznetsov, A. G. Smirnov-Amarin, and A. G. Kozlov, who guaranteed the receipt of Am^{243} for the target. Finally, they thank A. G. Belov, V. I. Ilyushchenko and V. I. Nikolev for help in conducting the experiments. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. LPRS: 39,139

CDS CODE: 10 20 / SUBM DATE: 15 Dec 65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 005
Card 1/1 P. 2 IDC: 546-799-52

ZAGER, B.A.; TISHIN, V.G.

High-frequency resonance discharge in a cyclotron. Zhar.
tekh. fiz. 33 no.9:1121-1130 S '63. (MTRA 16:11)

ACCESSION NR: AP4013417

S/0057/64/034/002/0297/0306

AUTHOR: Zager, B.A.; Tishin, V.G.

TITLE: High frequency resonant discharge and possibilities of suppressing it

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhn.fiz., v.34, no.2, 1964, 297-306

TOPIC TAGS: discharge, resonant discharge, multipactor effect, resonant discharge suppression, multipactor effect suppression, single-electrode resonant discharge, two-electrode resonant discharge

ABSTRACT: The high frequency resonant discharge that occurs in high vacuum apparatus as a result of electron multiplication by secondary emission at the electrodes (multipactor effect) was investigated both theoretically and experimentally. Particular attention was given to the effect of an applied constant field (bias), which can suppress the discharge by asymmetrically altering the flight times in the two directions. A simple calculation in which the initial velocities of the secondary electrons are neglected and the field is assumed to be uniform indicates that two-electrode resonant discharge should be suppressed by a bias exceeding $0.05 (4\pi^2 m/e) (fd)^2$, where f is the frequency, d is the electrode separation, and m and

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ACCESSION NR: AP4013447

c are the electron mass and charge, and that single-electrode resonant discharge should be suppressed by a bias somewhat greater than twice this value. Resonant discharge between 20 cm diameter circular plates was investigated experimentally over the frequency range from 9 to 23 Mc. The high frequency potential was supplied by a self-excited oscillator and was measured with an electrostatic voltmeter. The presence of a discharge was indicated by fluorescence of material included for this purpose, or by the direct current to the plates due to loss of electrons to the wall of the chamber. At f_d values greater than about 250 megacycle cm the experimental results agreed roughly with the theory. A bias of $0.16(4\pi^2m/e)(f_d)^2$ would suppress both two-electrode and single-electrode discharge at all amplitudes. Deviations from the theory at lower f_d values are presumed to be due to the effects of electron velocity distribution, which were neglected in the theory. Small values of the bias were observed to increase the resonant discharge intensity. This phenomenon may be useful in connection with instruments (e.g. frequency multipliers) in which the presence of resonant discharge is required. Resonant discharge did not occur at f_d values less than 90 megacycle cm. This agrees better with the value of 50 eV given by A.I.Hatch and H.B.Williams (Phys.Rev.112, No.3, 1958) for the electron energy at which the secondary emission coefficient becomes unity than

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Card

ACCESSION NR: AP4013417

with the value of 200 eV given by L.B.Mullet, R.E.Clay and R.I.B.Hadien (AERE.GP/R, 1076, 1957). The material of the plates (Cu, Fe, Al, Ti) had no marked effect on the results. Air, chlorine, and sulfur were found to poison the discharge, presumably by forming a surface layer of negative ions on the electrodes. It is concluded that high frequency resonant discharge can be suppressed by applying sufficient bias or by keeping the fd value below 90 megacycle cm, and that the discharge does not occur when the electrodes are covered by a surface layer of negative ions. Orig.art.has: 23 formulas and 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13Aug62

DATE ACQL 26Feb64

ENCL: CC

SUB CODE: PH,GE

NR REF SCV: 002

OTHER: 010

3/3
Card

ZAGER, B.A.; INDREASH, G.; TISHIN, V.G.; SHELAYEV, I.A.; SARANTSEVA,
V.R., tekhn. red.

[Electron loading of a cyclotron resonator] Elektronnaia zagruzka
rezonatora tsiklotrona. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iadernykh issle-
dovanii, 1962. 10 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Electric resonators) (Cyclotron)

2

I 4231-66 EXT(m)/EPA(w)-2/ZWA(m)-2 IJP(c) GS
ACCESSION NR: AT5007963 5/000/64/090/006/0954/0957

AUTHOR: Zager, B. A.; Tishin, V. G.

TITLE: High-frequency resonance discharge in accelerators - 19

SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dubna, 1963.
Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 953-957

TOPIC TAGS: high energy accelerator, high frequency discharge, cavity resonator

ABSTRACT: For cyclic and resonant accelerators to operate it is necessary to have large voltages in the accelerating electrodes. The occurrence of high-frequency discharges in the evacuating cavities of the resonators leads to difficulties during excitation of voltages of the necessary magnitude. The so-called turn-frequency resonance discharge (HRD, the multi-pactor effect) gives most of the troubles (Zager, B. A. Tishin V. V. Preprint JINR P-811, Dubna, 1961). Despite the considerable large experience accumulated in the installation and exploitation of accelerators, up to the present time there has been no single opinion concerning the influence of resonance discharge upon the process governing the excitation of electric oscillations in evacuating resonators. In the construction of accelerators, consequently, measures are not always made for special measures that permit one to eliminate

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L 4231-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5007968

these high-frequency resonance discharges (such measures as booster generators, constant displacement on the electrodes, etc.). In the present report the authors discuss the various aspects of the problem of obtaining high accelerating voltages on the electrodes. Verification of the theoretical positions held was carried out on the three-meter (U-300) and the one-and-a-half meter (U-150) cyclotrons of the Sub-nuclear Reactions Laboratory at the Joint Institute of Nuclear Problems and on a special experimental installation. It is concluded that the process governing the excitation of electrical oscillations in vacuum resonators possesses certain special features worthy of study. The specific phenomena occurring here require the application of special measures for their elimination, for which provisions should be made during the development of the radioengineering portion of accelerators. The considerations expounded in the report will facilitate obtaining the necessary accelerating voltages in complex physical installations. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyj institut yadernykh issledovaniy, Dubna (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: 26 May 64

ENCL: 00

SU3 CODE: . NP

NO REF Sov: 003

OTHER: 003

(b6)
Card 2/2

ZAGER, O.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Allergy.

S-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71341
Author : Zager, O., Badenskiy, G., Koteyeski, E., Veinbekh, R.
Inst :
Title : The Influence of Unilateral Removal of Brain Cortex on
the Sanarelli-Schwarzman Phenomenon.
Orig Pub : Zh. med. nauk Akad. RNR, 1954(1955), 3, 155-162

Abstract : The Sanarelli-Schwarzman Phenomenon (SSP) was produced in cats by the introduction of inactivated centrifugates at 60 deg. of streptococcal and pneumococcal cultures, and in dogs -with the filtrate of Proteus OX-19. Six months before the test, the animals were subject to unilateral decortication. In cats, the SSP developed weakly and was practically equal to the one in control animals. In the tested dogs the SSP was more intensive than in the controls. The reaction was much more intense and wide-spread on the skin part on the opposite side of decortication.

Card 1/2

- 10 -

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Allergy.

S-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71341

By repeating the intradermal filtrate injection in 21 days the SSP became more intense than after the first injection. Here the strong reaction was shown on the skin parts connected with the operated hemisphere of the brain. The difference between the action of anesthesia and decortication on SSP is explained by the fact, that in the unilateral decortication the subcortical centers, located in the operated hemisphere, are freed from the balance regulating influence of the cortex; as a result, the reactivity of the skin is heightened. In anesthesia, however, outside of the cortex, the subcortical centers are included, for the inhibition is spread to the lower parts of the brain.

Card 2/2

- 11 -

ZAGER, O.

RUMANIA / Human and Animal Physiology. The Nervous System. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 41697.

Author : Zager, O.; Broshtianu, R.; Neshtianu, V.; Floria-Chokiu, V.

Inst : Academy of RPR.

Title : The Connection Between the Optical Tract and the Frontal Lobe.

Orig Pub: Zh. med. nauk. Akad. RNR, 1956, 1, No 2, 163-170.

Abstract: The cortex of the hemispheres in cats, with the exception of the right frontal lobe, was removed. Within 2 1/2 years the bilateral loss of the protective defense reflex was noted, together with

Card 1/3

RUMANIA / Human and Animal Physiology. The Nervous System.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 41697.

Abstract: the loss of the rightsided tactile reflex for standing and posture correction. Rhythm adoption was observed only in the right frontal area after rhythmical stimulation with light at frequencies of 140-470 osc./min. In leads from other areas of the skull, irregular, high amplitude waves of frequency ~1 osc/sec. were observed. Inclusion of total illumination blocked the adoption of the stimulation rhythm in the frontal lobe. Interrupted sound stimulation was followed only by respiratory changes and the appearance in all leads of waves of 1 osc./sec. Histologically-total bilateral degeneration of the lateral geniculate bodies was demonstrated. It was established by this method that there exist direct pathways

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114

ZAGER, O.

Morphophysiological study of the reticular substance. Trudy 1-70
MMI 11:129-140 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut nevrologii Rumynskoy Akademii nauk.
(BRAIN)

ZAGERMEYSTER, L.I., inzh.; DUDNIK, F.S., inzh.

Making precast reinforced concrete frame foundations for bin
trestles in mobile forms. Stroi. prom. 36 no.9:21-23 8 '58.

1. Dneprokhimstroy (for Zagermeyster). 2. Tushnyy Narichno-
issledovatel'skiy institut po stroitel'stvu (for Dudnik').
(Concrete construction--Formwork)

ZAGERMEYSTER, L.I.; VOLODIN, Ye.I.; DUDNIK, F.S.

Making 24-m prestressed reinforced concrete girders on stands. Prod.
stroi. 38 no. 5:54-57 '60. (MIRI 14:5)

1. Trest Dneprokhimstroy (for Zagermeyster, Volodin). 2. Dnepro-
petrovskiy filial Yuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo institut po
stroitel'stvu (for Dudnik).
(Girders)

25(5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1941

Volkov, K.I., and P.N. Zagibalov

Tekhnologiya slyudy. (Technology of Mica) Moscow, Gosstroyizdat, 1958. 243 p. 2,500 copies printed. Errata slip inserted.

Scientific Ed.: A.P. Semushin; Ed. of Publishing House: T.N. Fedorova; Tech. Ed.: L.Ya. Medvedev.

PURPOSE: This book is intended to serve as a textbook for students at mining tekhnikums.

COVERAGE: The authors survey the development of the mica industry in the Soviet Union and describe the main chemical, physical, and mechanical properties of mica, giving data on the raw material used in the production of mica products. They also describe the processing of crude mica into commercial products, as well as the planning and operation of mica plants. The data were obtained from studies made by the former Gipronisslyuda Institute as well as by the Moscow Institute VNIIAsbesttsement and the

Card 1/7

Technology of Mica

SOV/1941

Leningrad Institute VNIIAsbesttsement. There are 54 references,
of which 52 are Soviet and 2 English.

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3(8)

AUTHOR: Zagibalov, Ya.N.TITLE: Experiments on Assessing the Raw Mica Content in Core
Samples from Pegmatite Veins

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1959, Nr 9, pp 9 - 14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes different methods used experimen-
tally to determine the raw mica content in pegmatite
veins. The problem arose in connection with the deci-
sion to increase the commercial reserves of mica in
the Mama region (Irkutskaya Oblast'). The weighing me-
thod consists of crushing the core-sample and extract-
ing the mica crystals. The mica content is then cal-
culated from the formula $C = \frac{Q}{V}$ where Q is the
weight of the mica, V is the volume of the core-sample
in cu decimeters and C - the mica content in kg/cu m.
In the planimetric method all surfaces of mica crystals,
calculated in sq cm, were added and the mica content
calculated from the formula

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Experiments on Assessing the Raw Mica Content in Core Samples from Pegmatite Veins

$$C = \frac{(S_1 + S_2 + \dots S_n) P 1000}{\pi Dh + \frac{1}{2} \pi D^2}$$

where $S_1, S_2 \dots S_n$ are the surfaces of crystals measured on the surface of the core-sample; P - the volumetric weight of the pegmatite in kg/cu m; D - the diameter of the core-sample, h - its length and π is 3.14. The lineal method is similar to the planimetric method, but instead of the surface the total length of mica crystals is used - this is taken along the definite lines of the core sample. The following formula is used:

$$C = \frac{(K_1 + K_2 + \dots K_n) P 1000}{L_1 + L_2 + \dots L_n}$$

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Experiments on Assessing the Raw Mica Content in Core Samples from Pegmatite Veins

where P and C mean the same as in the preceding formula; $K_1, K_2 \dots K_n$ are the lengths of the mica crystals and $L_1, L_2 \dots L_n$ - the lengths of the core sample taken along the same lines as the crystal length. Experience showed that the weighing method was the most reliable one; the other two can be used when the core sample has to be preserved intact. The weighing method was applied by L.G. Smolina in the muscovite deposits of the Karel'skaya ASSR; by O.P. Lunina - in the Karelian and Murmansk deposits; and by the author - in the deposits of the Mama-Chuya region. The results of these experiments are described in detail (Table 1 and 2 and Figure 2). The results obtained by the author with a ZIV-150 drilling rig were compared with those obtained by total (valovaya) sampling. Large discrepancies were found in some cases. According to the author, the difference could be explained by the fact that the sampling took place in different parts of the deposit;

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Experiments on Assessing the Raw Mica Content in Core Samples from Pegmatite Veins

by the use of different drilling bits; by the diameter of bore holes, etc. According to O.P. Lunina, the average mica content, calculated either from total samples or by the weighing method, were the same but there were differences in the total content when compared. Finally, the author finds that the limited number of experiments does not permit the solution of the problem on how to calculate the mica content from the core samples. There are 2 tables, 1 photograph, and 1 set of diagrams.

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